

The Sun

WILLIAM M. LAFAN.

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The Manifest Destiny of Canada.

A description of present conditions in Canada given by an Ottawa correspondent of that important financial and commercial authority, the *London Economist*, has in it much significance.

A very remarkable, even a revolutionary, change in the movement of population in the Canadian possessions has taken place during the last five years. In 1900 there were 1,200,000 natives of Canada and Newfoundland in the United States. The drift of emigration was then and for many years had been wholly from Canada to this country; yet the whole population of Canada, native and foreign-born, is now only 4,000,000. An English social philosopher of distinction had explained this direction of the current by attributing it to the general tendency of population to escape from a rigorous climate; but as so per cent. of these Canadian emigrants settled in our States which lie next the Canadian border, and consequently have a climate which is practically the same, his theory fell to the ground.

It has received another staggering blow during the last five years. Since 1897 emigration from the United States to Canada has begun to set in, and the volume of it has become very considerable. The great amount of "free-range land" obtainable in the Canadian Northwest is attracting emigration from our Northwest, where such land is mostly taken up, and the attraction is the greater because that region of Canada seems destined to be a great wheat-producing country. Official Canadian statistics give the volume of this immigration as 75,000 up to the end of last June, and the Interior Department at Ottawa estimates that by a year from that time it will be 100,000.

This loss to us at the present is looked on in Canada, it seems, as possibly a future gain. "Some Canadians," says the *Economist's* correspondent, "fear that these new arrivals may some day bring about the secession of the Canadian Northwest from the rest of the Dominion." That is, the fear is that the newcomers will Americanize the region in which they settle; nor is it an unreasonable conclusion. Already the new settlers are grumbling about the Canadian tariff, by reason of which they have to pay more for "nearly all factory goods, including farm implements, than they paid in the United States," so that, though they may have been protectionists at home, they are tariff reformers in Canada, in the interests of their own pockets. Yet "meanwhile the manufacturers of the older provinces have begun a campaign for higher duties."

The remedy is very simple, however, and Canadians have good reason to feel thankful that the accession of Americans to the Northwest has brought it to their attention so convincingly. Of course, it is annexation. The utility of attempting to compete with the United States, "soon to embrace two hundred millions of the English-speaking race and capable of supplying most of the world's wants," as Mr. CARNEGIE said at St. Andrew's University on Wednesday, will be made more apparent every day to the relatively feeble Canada, and it will discover and acknowledge that its own destiny is to become a part of the great American political and economical system whose supremacy is already established. "America," as Mr. CARNEGIE proved to his Scotch audience by abundant and indisputable statistics, "now makes more steel than all the rest of the world. In iron and coal her production is greatest and it is also so in textiles. She produces three-quarters of the world's cotton. The value of her manufactures is about triple that of your own. Her exports are greater and the Clearing House exchanges at New York are almost double those of London."

Will the instinct of self-preservation lead Canada to become an integral part of this dominant world power.

The Conable System.

The Hon. EDGAR WALLACE CONABLE, editor of the *Pathfinder* of Colorado Springs, Col., has a plan for the increase of health and wealth. As about everybody in these days is either dieting or resolving to diet at a more convenient season, it is a duty to the public to give the particulars of Mr. CONABLE'S system.

Like Dr. IMMANUEL PEIFFER of Boston, who eats nothing for thirty days and then returns immediately to such delicacies as beefsteak and fried liver and bacon, the Colorado editor holds that overeating is the main cause of under-eating. Breathe right, fast right, eat long in the land, and your days will be long in the land. That is the pith of his teaching. Colorado is unusually well supplied with a superior article of air; but that is almost too good for persons who have become accustomed to insult their lungs with the common and sophisticated brand. The Colorado atmosphere, if not technically food, is at least drink, a much more important product in the estimation of some folks. Exaltation is the inevitable effect of that ether. It whips and stings the imagination. We have known the compiler of a directory to fling himself into accounts in Colorado and a professor of political economy to begin an epic. There should be no great difficulty in breathing right in a medium so inspiring.

But you must eat right as well as

breathe right. Now the way to eat right is to eat nothing for fifteen days. Mr. CONABLE fasted for that time; worked hard from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M., every day; walked twenty miles to get an appetite at the end of the fifteen days, and then made a hearty supper of uncooked food. He had lost only two pounds. A very stout man could afford to fast a year, as he would lose only a little more than forty-eight pounds in that period.

The economic as well as the physical benefits of the Conable system are obvious. For practically half the year you spend nothing on food. The other half you use uncooked food in moderation, need no fuel for culinary purposes, and save the wages of a cook. There are physicians in this town who live by uncooked food alone; bring up their children in health and wealth on it, and tinker therewith the constitutions of the overfed or the fed with cooked food. According to these doctors of diet and fœces of cooks, to be healthy you must get near to nature's heart or stomach, renounce the Promethean heat and go back to the bills of fare of the Golden Age. We neither praise nor blame the doctrine any more than we blame or praise the carnivorous or the graminivorous. Every bile knows its own bitterness, and one man's meat is another man's poison. Locusts and wild honey are not for all prophets, nor is it given to all to despise food and acquire wisdom, like DANIEL.

But to those who have the constitution for it, the Conable system offers great inducements. It should be adopted widely, the deposits in the savings banks would be increased vastly and the labor of cooks, a forcible folk, would be displaced. They could easily find employment as bosses of other industries. They have the temperament of command.

The Plasterers.

As the plasterers' strike is now entirely free of any other issue than that between labor and capital, it may be considered calmly and profitably.

If the plasterers monopolize the plaster market, how they use that power is nobody's business. What price they shall exact for their services is their own affair solely. Neither law nor principle in this country can rightfully dictate to them in the management of their affairs. If they do not choose to sell their labor for less than \$100 a day, clamor that they are plaster-barons and avaricious is pure impertinence. The rest of the public must abide their fate, also, if the plasterers should be joined by every building artisan in the city, so as to bring all building here to a complete stop.

This we say, of course, on the theory that no law against conspiracy or restraint of trade is applicable to the case. Nevertheless the public may be made a party to the struggle with a supreme and indefeasible right of interference. The first attempt on the part of the strikers to prevent other men from working in their places will be an act of lawlessness, to be punished as promptly and rigorously as official authority permits. That's the whole of this strike with which the public have any concern, as it invariably is the whole in every other strike.

A Mistake in Policy.

The policy of trying to get away from the "national ownership and operation" plank of the Democratic platform which both Mr. HILL and his candidate for Governor are now pursuing is bad politics. The time to get rid of that Socialistic declaration was when its introduction into the platform was proposed. Now that it is in the only thing for Mr. HILL to do is to stand on it or else fall into public ridicule.

The worst policy in politics is a policy of cowardice. Courage even in a bad cause inspires respect. Playing fast and loose invites contempt. Moreover, the mischief was already done when the Democratic convention went into the Socialistic business, and it is irreparable. It classified that party at once, gave it the sole distinction it has in this State. It has nothing else to bank on. Its criticisms of the present State Government are puerile and fly in the face of the popular intelligence. The assault Mr. HILL made on its personal honesty, in his speech at Tammany Hall on Wednesday evening, was not only petty in spirit, but showed also a surprising inability to discriminate as to evidence in a man who aspires to the national leadership of his party. It was low both morally and intellectually, and exhibited Mr. HILL to the people of the country in a light which was very unfortunate for the reputation for elevated statesmanship he is counting so sedulously. He has been easily refuted.

Undoubtedly, the Socialistic experiment has seemed to fail, though Mr. HILL must have gone into it with hopeful deliberation. He must have expected that it would "set the woods afire" and give to him a flaming distinction which none of his rivals for the Democratic leadership in 1902 could hope to dispute, not even Mr. BRYAN himself. But not even Tammany was aroused to enthusiasm over its artful author, on Wednesday evening, and nowhere is it firing the Democratic heart.

In 1896, Mr. BRYAN'S 16 to 1 inflamed the whole country. It was the one subject talked about. If you saw a knot of men earnestly arguing on a street corner in any part of the Union you were sure to find that it was 16 to 1 they were discussing. It was a new and revolutionary question and how deeply it stirred Democratic interest was demonstrated at the election. Mr. BRYAN received more than six and one-half million votes, the greatest party in the history of the Democratic party and nearly a million more than Mr. CLEVELAND got in 1892.

Mr. HILL'S Socialism, however, has fallen flat. Democratic references to it are usually either adverse or merely apologetic. The idea didn't "catch on," yet Mr. HILL had played it as his trump card. His political methods, usually crafty, were changed into an appearance of desperate candor and serious conviction. But now having found that the new character was not proving profitable he has gone back to his old ways. Both he and his candidate are trying to sidetrack his Socialism and cover it to

sight by kicking up a dust over other matters.

That, as we have said, is poor policy. So long as Mr. HILL made the issue his policy was to stand by it, continue to defend it with all the boldness in its defense which he displayed in his first speech in the canvass. His political fate hinges on this Socialistic issue and he cannot escape from it. Moreover, it gives him a prime opportunity to overcome the reputation he has had as a sinister personality and a crafty and times-serving politician and to pose before the country as, after all, a man of bold and earnest conviction.

An Institution That Is Needed.

The appeal made by Gen. WAGER SWAYNE, in a letter recently published in THE SUN, for contributions to the Lincoln Memorial University, upon whose foundation the singularly pure and high-minded Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD has expended so much and so unselfish labor, ought to command the respect of the whole country. "Friends of this one-armed worker," Gen. SWAYNE tells the public, "have never known him so much absorbed in any secular good work," and, as he says, that is "a strong statement when made about Gen. HOWARD."

For this university Gen. HOWARD has already a property of six hundred acres of rich land at Cumberland Gap in Tennessee, with suitable buildings for housing and teaching two hundred of the "poor whites" of the region, and quarters for as many more nearly completed. It is not an experiment, for the institution has been in operation for several years and students have crowded in from the first.

As a correspondent of THE SUN familiar with this part of the South has testified, there are 50,000 people living in the region tributary to Lincoln University who are in special need of its training. The students receive not merely an academic education, but also simple mechanical training and training in agriculture, and the young women are taught how to keep their houses. The university is a great civilizing agency and Gen. HOWARD ought to be supported by sufficient contributions to provide the endowment which is necessary for its maintenance.

He asks for an endowment fund, for which two persons have already promised \$5,000 each if \$100,000 is raised by Jan. 1, 1903, and \$10,000 each if \$20,000 is raised. Subscriptions can be sent to the Hon. DARWIN T. JAMES, treasurer, 121 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Two Attempts at Arbitration.

Two rather funny illustrations of the modern impulse to rush to arbitration were reported in yesterday's SUN.

The counsel of a man on trial began a dispute with an Assistant District Attorney because the latter wanted to talk with one of the former's witnesses. "If you like," said the counsel finally, "we will ask a committee of the Bar Association to make a decision upon this matter." The official decided to stand on his rights under the law, and there was no appeal to the Bar Association.

Later, the same lawyer had a somewhat similar encounter with a county detective, and again proposed arbitration. He offered "to leave it to Judge NEWBURGER," and the detective, with submission not unbecoming his place, agreed.

Judge NEWBURGER was equal to the occasion. "I won't have anything to do with the question," said he. "Settle it among yourselves." In other words, Judge NEWBURGER told them that if the dispute involved a question of law there were tribunals and rules for settling it. If it was a private dispute, he refused to be its wet nurse.

More power to Newburgers!

The stability of the Republic is not dependent upon the constitution, but upon that essential sanity of judgment that of the nation's leaders is free and rich and powerful. The constitution is a useful document, but it is not the life of the nation, and while it is the chart of our liberties, its sufficiency and character must always depend upon the wisdom of the American citizen.

And so we hold that if a majority of the American people would but take the time to read the constitution, they would find themselves fortified with a belief in the wisdom of the nation's leaders, and they would find themselves fortified with a belief in the wisdom of the nation's leaders.

So away we go, that is, if the opportunity can have their way.

The navy holds out special inducements just now for machinists to enlist; for about the middle of February an examination, open to all men in this class, will be held to fill five vacancies among the warrant machinists.

These officers draw from \$1,200 to \$1,800 a year, pay, according to length of service, and have charge of the engines of the warships under the engineer officers. Civilians who hold licenses as engineers are enlisted as "machinists, first class," and in the death of qualified men, will be rated at once as "chief machinists," with pay at \$20 a month. Men who are not qualified engineers will be enlisted as "machinists, second class," and promoted in rating as they show their competence. The marine engineering department of the navy affords a good field for young Americans of mechanical taste and education.

A Philadelphia correspondent asks if THE SUN approves the use of the adjective "former" as in "former-Governor BLACK," "without a former article, definite or indefinite." We do. Imperfect as it is, alas, there is nothing better. "The" is, indeed, as it is by "former-Governor" as it is by "former-Governor."

A new question has been raised in one of the Congress districts of Kentucky, where a candidate has been nominated on a platform pledging him, if elected, "to work for the passage of the bill prohibiting the Federal Government from issuing licenses for the sale of liquor in any community where there is prohibition under local option." Kentucky has 110 counties. In ninety of these total of United Prohibition is legally established under the State liquor law, which provides for the prohibition, not otherwise than once in three years, of the local option proposition to the voters, on demand. The Federal Government in the issue of liquor licenses, wholesale or retail, takes into no account the question of State or local prohibition of the sale of spirits. The anomaly is therefore presented, in several States of prohibition in States which intend or prohibit it, of a liquor traffic carried on under United States Government license. Should legislation be attained, as the prohibition men in Kentucky demand, restricting the issue of retail liquor licenses by the

General Revenue Department to counties in which liquor selling is legal, the liquor power would be seriously affected.

The tenth annual convention of the National Household Economics Association has been in session in Milwaukee since Wednesday. There are louder-bellowing sciences than household economics, but in there one that comes nearer to the business and bosom, heart and liver, altars and fires of the Commonwealth? The social economists are doing something, too. Last year a chair of household economics was founded at Milwaukee-Dawson College. A Wisconsin woman, Mrs. J. A. KERNICK, gave an endowment of \$10,000, stipulating that the "clubwomen" of the State should help pay the expenses. There are "special classes for girls desirous of fitting themselves for household service." So there are such girls, and their existence is a reason for thankfulness and hope. Here is a branch of technical education which has been neglected too much. But when

The cook was her very first, and the household maid to be. And all the rest of the household staff. Have their economies degree?

won't they be even more impressive, awful and inexorable than they are now?

We like Uncle Hon. BOILER of Iowa, even if he does insist that the tariff and trusts are "inseparable," and although he warns that "old Democratic nostrum of a tariff and trusts" is "a most dangerous and insidious poison." He is 75, and has been tried for breakfast. Still, years of tried steak may be responsible for his political views.

It is not our wish to encourage self-conceit in such members of the Hundred-Year Class as puff and swig, even in moderation. Haven't we told 'em again and again that they might not be years older than they are if they put away pipe and flask? For their discomfiture we cite the case of the Hon. WILLIAM GREEN of Vincennes, Ind. He is in his ninety-first year, as active as a cricket, and at 3 A. M. in rain or shine, he takes a big cup of tea at every meal, drives a buckboard, broke a team of colts when he was a boy of 87 or 88. In the dark backward and ahym of time he smoked one cigar and took one "chew." Tobacco made him sick and he has been well ever since. Think of that, you who are curing yourselves in smoke. Think of those six or eight big cups of tea, you who like it. WILLIAM GREEN might not have been a day more than 45 if he had had your vices.

"Six and earth and the sea from drink to drink. Every eye and every nose and every nose. Are full and running over with pink, pink, pink. The pink blood of the oranges is pink. For a tribute of the People is now upon the

ARL HENNINGSEN'S "Songs from the Ozarks." The Hon. JIM HAN LEWIS, the most modest statesman that ever hid his face in pink whiskers, is now first vice-president and general counsel of the Best Sugar Trust, but "the same Democrat as ever."

"Trusts and the tariff will be the issue," says HAN LEWIS, the merriest little gig in the business.

What a relief it was to "miss" the orchestra at the Tremont Theatre last night. When the curtain fell on the orchestra, the orchestra was so much better when the attention is not attracted. Boston Transcript.

Boston is full of kindergartens, and kindergartens conduce to concentration, and yet here is a high old Boston thinker who can't think when the band plays. Whatever the effects of music or attempts at it upon thought, it is almost a necessity as an inspirer of conversation. In public or private, music makes people want to talk. That is the reason, obscure to hasty "sociologists," why an orchestra goes with every meal in this town. Boston's meditations ought not to be disturbed, yet remember the complaint of the orchestra conductor, who says that the orchestra is a nuisance, and that the orchestra is a nuisance, and that the orchestra is a nuisance.

Some of the Indiana Socialists are resisting the payment of taxes. They say that society is "organized for the benefit of the rich," and that "the rich" should pay for it. Also that taxes are a "tribute" and they are not the men to pay tribute to anybody. Taxes have no friends, except the collectors. Do the Democrats want to prig another good Socialistic notion, this Hoosier war against taxing anybody except "the rich"?

Dreaming pays sometimes. We have never made anything out of it ourselves, but ponder the case of Mrs. KERNSTEIN, Spiritualist, of Houston. She dreamed of finding a pot of gold, and then she went and found it, and there was \$7000 in the pot. One of her friends, the *Chicago Chronicle*, swears to the pot but omits to say whether there was a rainbow over the pot or not. We have never seen a pot of gold except in the pictures and fairy stories, but that is the form in which it comes in dreams. Seven thousand in gold is a handy sum. We should prefer to have it in paper, but that's impossible. Buried gold and fairy gold must come in a pot. There is no reason why Mrs. KERNSTEIN should not have a pot of gold. But why not cultivate a habit of dreaming of unregistered bonds and silver certificates?

From a Friend of Miss Craddock.

To the Editor of THE SUN: Sir, Permit me to express my sorrow at the news of the tragic and untimely death of Miss Ida C. Craddock of your city. Miss Craddock was not insane, she was only a lovely, refined woman who was courageous enough to undertake a delicate mission for the emancipation of her soul.

Only One Source of Gayety.

From the *Los Angeles Register and Leader*.

It was not for the "Ladies' Cemetery Societies" in some towns things would be mighty dull.

On Reading Mr. Edwin Markham's Verses, "The Right to Labor in Joy."

Friend of the bent, stark worker, come here aside with me. Down through this desolate valley, tell me what you do see. Laden with moving, bearing husbands and wives. Goods and children, the remnants of wrecked and derelict lives.

Men in the nearest distance, skulking by rock and tree. Here with shaggy manes waiting the path to the quarry. A word to him without mercy the man who dares to work. Vaulting their right to labor, proving their will to die.

Never mind if they miss him, there's always the women still. Stranger if heroes of this strike can find something to do. So where you see that smoke curling up to the black sky. That's likely a scab's hot burning, with a corpse or two close by.

Friend of the right to labor, which is the better road. He would make this a tale of peace from end to end. Basking his all to do, hoping for honest gain. Or he would see this picture? Tell me, which of the two?

G. H. S.

THE OPENING OF ST. IGNATIUS'S Argument of the Impossibility of Recognizing Ritualism in Episcopal Doctrine.

To the Editor of THE SUN: Sir: To many who sat in the congregation assembled in the new St. Ignatius Church Sunday morning last, the thought must have occurred that the opening of the new St. Ignatius Church was a notable event in the annals of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The opening of the new St. Ignatius Church was a notable event in the annals of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

With Dr. Christian in the pulpit, the ritual of the parish, the Rev. Arthur Ritchie very likely felt secure in his belief that the motley congregation would understand the status of his "catholic" parish and that the meaning of the mass, the incense and the sanctuary lamp would be set forth in becoming harmony with all that is good and holy in the Book of Common Prayer. But many of Father Ritchie's admirers who honored his personality by attending the opening of the church must have passed out disheartened with the vagaries of his confused discourse. Father Ritchie, Dr. Christian attempted what few men of his intellectual rating would attempt to do, to link the mass of same comparison and judgment. For example, in the course of his sermon, he asserted that the mass was not a branch of the Catholic Church, but a branch of the Protestant Church. He asserted that the mass was not a branch of the Catholic Church, but a branch of the Protestant Church.

With scores of intelligent people seated before the pulpit, having in their possession copies of the book from which I have culled these extracts, that same preacher sent out to the audience the following declaration: "The mass is a branch of the Catholic Church, and I declare that it is a branch of the Catholic Church." The church of England to which the Protestant Episcopal Church is the successor, is a branch of the Catholic Church.

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NEW PRINCIPLE OF LAW Asserted in the Great Irrigation Suit Between Kansas and Colorado.

From the *Denver Republican*.

"A new principle of common law" is the star Attorney General C. Post puts it in the answer to the complaint of the state of Kansas in its contest to prevent Colorado from using the waters of the Arkansas River. This new principle is the main contention of the case. It is that the right of a state to use the water of a stream and lands is superior to the right of a private citizen.

The answer follows the overruling of the decision made by Colorado to the complaint filed by the state of Kansas. The answer reveals a new history of irrigation, but makes its chief point on the assertion that the right to irrigate takes precedence over the ancient riparian right. It asserts that the water of the Arkansas River is naturally reserved to the state, and that the state has the right to use the water for irrigation. The answer follows the overruling of the decision made by Colorado to the complaint filed by the state of Kansas.

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SPAIN'S NEW MINISTER. Señor Emilio de Ojeda Formally Presented to the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. Señor Emilio de Ojeda, the successor of the Duke of Arcos as Spanish Minister to the United States, was formally presented to President Roosevelt today by Secretary Hay. The new Minister was in full court uniform. His remarks and those of the President in reply concerning the renewal of friendly relations between the United States and Spain were especially interesting. In handing to the President the letter of credence from King Alfonso, Señor Ojeda said in part, speaking in Spanish:

"The friendly relations which have of old existed between Spain and the United States having been renewed upon a footing of constantly increasing cordiality, it is the duty of the Spanish Government to endeavor to cultivate by all the means within its reach, those movements of friendship and brotherhood which will lead to the future of the most durable and profitable foundation of the amicable relations between the two peoples. To the accomplishment of this high purpose I shall concentrate my efforts, inspired by the hope that an excellent and your government will lend their effective and benevolent cooperation to the same end."

The President responded in English as follows:

"Mr. MINISTER: Recalling the warm friendship which from the earliest days of our history has existed between the United States and Spain, it gives me sincere gratification to welcome to the United States the new Spanish Minister. I am sure that your presence here will be a source of mutual benefit to the two peoples. I am sure that your presence here will be a source of mutual benefit to the two peoples. I am sure that your presence here will be a source of mutual benefit to the two peoples."

THEY DREW TOO BIG CROWDS. Shadow Portraits of McKinley and Roosevelt in Statuary Hall Painted Out.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. The crowds that have visited the Capitol recently to view the shadow portraits of President McKinley and President Roosevelt, painted in the imitation marble walls of Statuary Hall, caused so much annoyance to the workmen in the building that the pictures were yesterday painted out. Samuel Allison, the artist who decorated the Statuary Hall columns in the Pension Office, outlined the likenesses of the two Presidents by means of cracks and veins in the imitation marble, and seriously injured their removal, but the Capitol authorities considered that their drawing power as curiosities was too great. There have been more than 100,000 people who have seen the portraits since they were first painted. The portraits were painted in the Statuary Hall, and the crowds that have visited the Capitol recently to view the shadow portraits of President McKinley and President Roosevelt, painted in the imitation marble walls of Statuary Hall, caused so much annoyance to the workmen in the building that the pictures were yesterday painted out.

STUDENTS IN A FRACAS. Lehigh Sophomores Break Up the Dinner of the Freshman Class.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 23. Barely had they finished their oysters late last night at the annual dinner of the freshman class at Lehigh University when a riot broke out in the dining room was forced open by the sophomores in a body and in a jiffy a free fight was on. Every piece of furniture in the banquet hall was destroyed. There were scores of battered heads, but the police say only three were seriously hurt. A student, Charles Beverly, was hurried to the hospital after having been kicked. The police were forced to make arrests in order to restore peace.

No Honorary Degrees When Dr. Wilson Is Installed as Princeton's Head.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 23. The exercises at the installation of Dr. Woodrow Wilson as president of Princeton University on Saturday will be extremely simple. Only three speeches will be delivered, by President Woodrow Wilson, by Dr. Patton, the retiring head, and by Grover Cleveland. No honorary degrees will be conferred. President Roosevelt was to have received the degree of doctor of laws, but is unable to attend.

The Goose Club and Its Objects.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 23. The Goose Club was formed here last night, concerning which there is much mystery. Its charter reads: "The object of this organization shall be mutual friendship and to promote and conduct such affairs as shall be for the amusement and profit of its members, and to cheer any of its members who may unfortunately be afflicted with melancholy or any other disease equally undesirable." Its membership is limited to 5,000.

School Board Runs a Sawmill.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Oct. 23. The Mount Vernon Board of Education is running a sawmill and is cutting railroad ties for free. The board bought 5,000 feet of lumber from the New York and Erie Railroad at first the ties were hauled to the sawmill and from there to the schools. This was expensive, so a small mill was taken to the station and a road is cut there. One carriage charge is saved.

Private Gymnasium for Charles M. Pratt.

Charles M. Pratt of the Standard Oil Company, will soon have probably the finest private gymnasium in the country. It will be erected at Ryerson street and Wiloughby avenue, Brooklyn, and will be a fine building. The cost, including equipment, will be about \$75,000.

Fireman Rush.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN: Sir: Today the great public and the press of New York say: "Poor Jack Rush" and well they may, for the Fire Company strike has been a disaster to the city. The firemen will lose one of their best members, one of the most reliable and one of the most capable of the firemen. The firemen will lose one of their best members, one of the most reliable and one of the most capable of the firemen.

Two Birds.

"Boom," cries the black by the lake. As he bends his neck his throat is slake. And asks a fish out, large and fine. On which a fish plucks, he will dine.

"Boom," cries the black as he chews. The fish a king would not refuse to chew. And he plucks his teeth in sweet content. As he passes the place where his dinner went.

Autumn.

On a certain leafy bank just as the sun is going out. And a cat's paw is tapping out. Set the green trees afire, now all the wood is wrapped in flames of gold.

L. B. FAIRBANKS.